Game Animals of Eastern Africa

By
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A POCKET NATURE GUIDE

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Year after year sportsmen, camera hunters and tourists are coming in ever greater numbers to the game-haunts of Eastern Africa, where fortunately a unique and wonderful array of wild life can still be found and where, with a small amount of good will and an intelligent realisation of its enormous value as one of East Africa's very best assets, this array of wild life can easily be preserved for generations to come. It has therefore been thought that the time has come for the publication of a handy pocket-book, which, by means of numerous illustrations, concise descriptions and notes on geographical distribution might help the newcomer to identify the various animals he may see in course of his travels. The book deals with all the Ungulates and the bigger Carnivores (cats, hyaenas, dogs) found within an area comprising the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti, Abyssinia, Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, the easternmost part of the Belgian Congo (Parc National Albert, Ruanda-Urundi), Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Mozambique. Most of this region consists of more or less elevated plateaux covered with grassland, bush and open acacia and mopane forest. The lower parts often have a semi-desertic appearance, while on the high mountains the traveller has to make his way through dense rain-forest. The same type of country is found over most of Africa south of the Zambesi and all along the southern border of the Sahara, from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Lake Chad, Northern Nigeria and Senegal. The fauna of Eastern Africa, consisting mainly of species inhabiting open or bush-covered country, therefore has very close affinities with the fauna of South Africa on the one hand and with the fauna of the regions bordering on the Sahara on the other. An almost entirely different fauna is met with in the Equatorial rain-forests, extending along the Western coast of the Continent, from Sierra Leone southwards to Northern Angola and inland across the Congo Basin to the Semliki River, which flows from Lake Edward into Lake Albert. But as this West and Central African forest region at one time spread right across the continent to its Eastern coast, many forest dwellers, like the Bongo, the Yellow-backed Duiker, the Forest Hog and the Golden Cat, can be found in isolated forest patches in Uganda, Kenya and Abyssinia. The occurrence of the Yellow-backed Duiker and the Golden Cat in the Mau Forest of Kenya has been made known to science in course of the last few years, and it is not impossible,

that some other West African forest-species will have to be added to the list of East African animals. The Water Chevrotain. Hyemoschus aquaticus, a strange little ruminant related to the Mouse Deer of Southern Asia, might one day very well be found in some Uganda forest. It occurs in the Ituri Forest of the Belgian Congo, but as it has not yet been listed among the mammals found within the borders of that wonderful wild life sanctuary, the Parc National Albert, it has not been included among the species dealt with in this volume.

It was not possible in the limited space at the writer's disposal to give a detailed account of the habits of the various species of game animals. For further information the reader should refer to the extensive literature on African game. Numerous excellent books on this subject have appeared in print during the last hundred years, beginning with Cornwallis Harris's, Gordon Cumming's and Baldwin's epic accounts of the splendid sport they enjoyed in South Africa, before the Veld became settled and the herds of game were wiped out. The short list of books appended below is of course very far from complete and many really first class works on wild life and sport in Africa have had to be left out. Stress has been laid on works giving a maximum of information on habits and geographical distribution.

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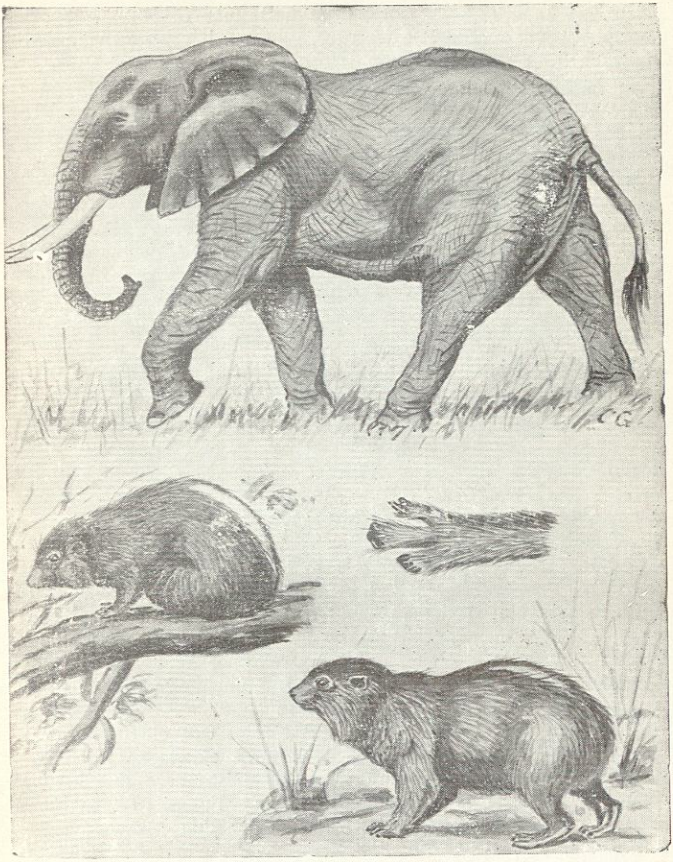
ELEPHANT, Loxodonta africana Blumenbach. Average shoulder height 10 ft. 6 in. in the male, 9 ft. 8 in. in the female. An elephant of over 11 ft. is a big one, but a 12 ft. 2 in. specimen is recorded from Tanganyika, and Foa shot a 12 ft, 2½ in. elephant in the Luapula Valley. The record tusks have a length of 11 ft. 5½ in. and 11 ft. 0 in., weighing 293 lbs. the pair. The British Museum owns a pair of shorter but heavier tusks: Length 10 ft. 5½ in. and 10 ft. 2½ in., weight 214 and 226½ lbs. Distribution: Once found all over Africa south of the Sahara, the Elephant has become rare south of the Zambesi. It is still found in Knysna Forest and Addo Bush, and there are scattered herds in Eastern Transvaal, Portuguese East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Ngamiland and South West Africa. North of the Zambesi it is widely distributed and fairly plentiful, ranging northwards to Kassala, Sennar and Southern Kordofan in the East, to Northern Nigeria and Sierre Leone in the West. Found in dry bush country as well as in the equatorial rain forests; recorded up to an altitude of 16,000 ft. on Kilimanjaro. Lives in herds of from 10 to 15, bigger herds usually consisting of a number of small herds which have joined forces for the time being, but will disperse again in due course. Old bulls often lead a solitary life. Food: Grass, leaves, bark, branches. Scent very acute, sense of hearing fairly good, range of vision quite limited.

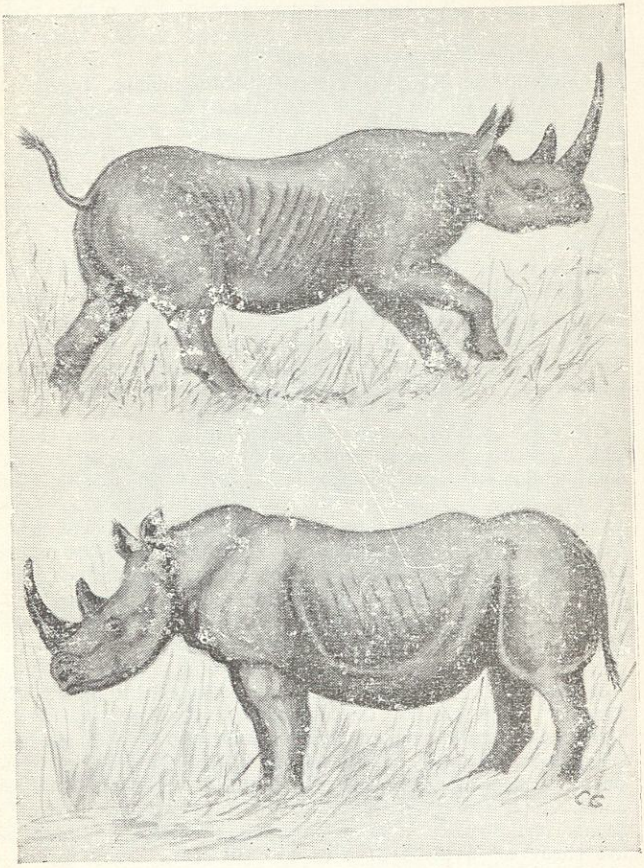
HYRAX, ROCK RABBIT, DASSIE, Procavia sp. (bottom right). Several species, ranging over all Africa. Dassies are in no way related to rabbits, as they are no rodents but have to be considered as the nearest living relatives of the elephant! Their toes (four on the fore foot, five on the hind) are more like hoofs than claws. Dassies grow to a length of about 17½ in. They are gregarious animals, inhabiting kopjes, gorges, cliffs and rocky mountain sides.

TREE-HYRAX, TREE DASSIE, Dendrohyrax sp. (left centre). As their name implies, the tree-hyraxes, which differ from the rock rabbits in various anatomical details, lead a mainly arboreal life, though the tree-hyraxes of the Usambara Mts. (Tanganyika) like to hide in rocky crevices. At night these animals are extremely noisy, uttering grunting sounds which culminate in wailing screams. Several species, ranging from South Africa north to Kenya, Uganda, the Gold Coast and Senegambia.



BLACK RHINOCEROS, Diceros bicornis L. (top). Height at shoulder 5 to 6 feet. A good front horn may measure 18 to 20 inches, but front horns of up to 53½ inches have been recorded Posterior horn mostly shorter, but sometimes both horns are of equal length and the posterior one may even be the longer. As a rule cows' horns are longer and more slender than bulls'. Distribution: Zululand, Ngamiland, South-West Africa, Angola, northwards through Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Kenya to Somaliland. Abyssinia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, westwards across French Equatorial Africa to Northern Cameroon and Northern Nigeria Black Rhino prefer bush-country, but are also met with in open grass land and in mountain forests, though not in the equatorial rain-forests of the Congo Basin and the West Coast. They live solitary or in couples, though several Rhino may occasionally be seen together near a water-hole. Do not migrate far. Food consists of twigs, shoots, young leaves, roots, weeds. Sense of smell acute, sense of hearing not especially good, range of vision very limited.

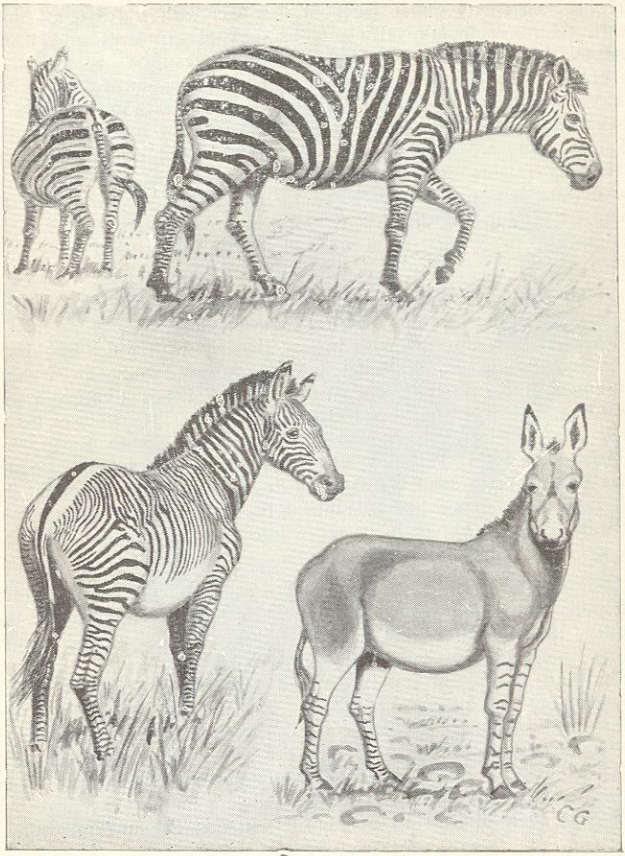
WHITE RHINOCEROS, Ceratotherium simum Burchell (bottom) This species is by no means "white", though perhaps just a shade lighter in colour than the "Black" Rhino. Distinguishing characters: The Black Rhino is prehensile-lipped, the White Rhino square-lipped; in addition, the White Rhino has a fleshy hump on the nape of the neck, the skin of its flanks is less deeply folded, its head is longer, the base of its front horn square, not rounded, and it is altogether a bulkier animal. Height at shoulder 6 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. 8in. A good front horn measures 30 inches; record horns measure up to 45¾ in. (northern race) and 62¼ in. (southern race). Distribution: The southern race, once ranging from the Orange River to the Zambesi and from Zululand to S.E. Angola, is now restricted to two sanctuaries in Zululand. The northern form, *C.s. cottoni*, ranges from the northern end of Lake Albert along the left bank of the Nile northwards almost to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and westwards into the Wele District of the Belgian Congo and into French Equatorial Africa. Found in long grass country. Rather more gregarious than Black Rhino, often forming "herds" of 4 to 12 individuals. Feeds exclusivley on grass. Carries head low, nostrils near the ground, while Black Rhino travels with head high, sniffing air like a dog. The White Rhino is more even-tempered than its excitable congener, and hardly ever charges.



BURCHELL'S ZEBRA or BONTE-QUAGGA, Equus quagga burchelli Gray. (top) Shoulder height 4 ft. to 4 ft. 9 ins. Distribution: From South West Africa, Southern Angola, Ngamiland, Northern Bechuanaland, Northern and Eastern Transvaal and Zululand, through Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mozambique, Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda to Mongalla Province of Anglo Egyptian Sudan and to Central Abyssinia. Within that wide area a number of races of the Bonte Quagga can be distinguished. Grant's Zebra (*E.q. granti*) with broad, black stripes on white underground is the zebra occurring on the Athi Plains and in other parts of Kenya. Occassionally faint "shadow stripes" intervene between the black stripes of its hindquarters. In Boehm's Zebra from Tanganyika the "shadow stripes" are more marked. The races occurring south of the Zambesi have dark brown stripes on orange ground, distinct "shadow stripes" and unstriped legs. The Bonte Quagga is an animal of the open plains, where it lives in herds of a dozen to several hundred individuals. It drinks regularly and wanders a great deal. The name "Quagga" is derived from its barking call.

GREVY'S ZEBRA, Equus (Dolichohippus) grevyi Oust. (bottom left). Perhaps the most handsome of all zebras. It is bigger than the Bonte Quagga (shoulder height 4 ft. 9½ in. to 4 ft. 11in.). its stripes are more narrow and run vertically down its flanks. its ears are larger, more rounded. Distribution: Northern Kenya, from Tana River to eastern shores of Lake Rudolf, north to Lake Zuwai in Abyssinia, eastward to the plains of Ogaden. Prefers bush country and lives in small herds of half a dozen to 30 individuals. Brays like a donkey. Is of a much more peaceful disposition than the pugnacious Bonte Quagga.

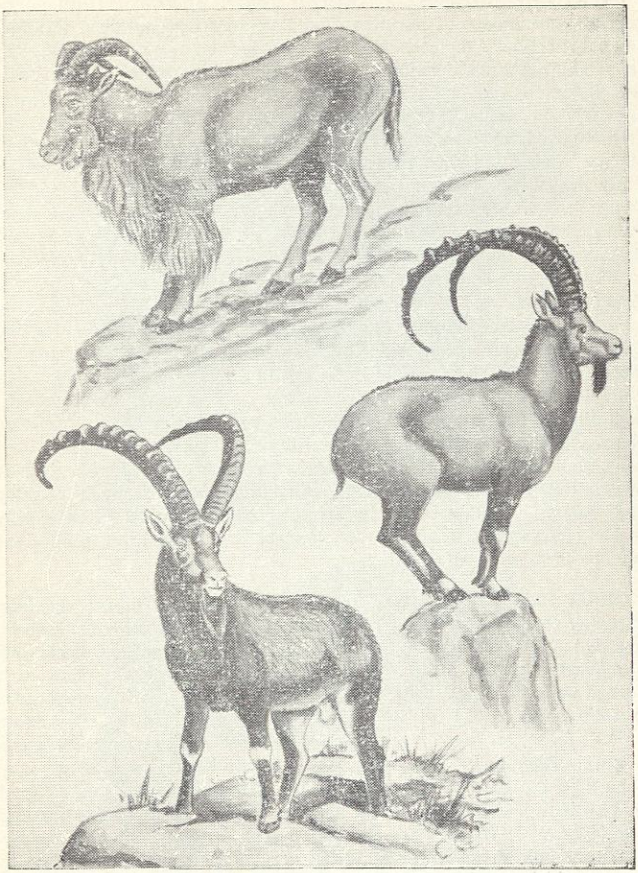
SOMALI WILD ASS, Equus asinus somalicus Scl. (bottom right). Shoulder height 4 ft. Colour light grey. Legs striped black. Sometimes a dark shoulder stripe. Distribution: Somaliland, Gallaland, Danakil. The Nubian Wild Ass (*E.a. africanus*) smaller (shoulder height 3 ft. 10 in.) greyish-fawn, with dark dorsal stripe and shoulder stripe, but unstriped legs, occurs in Sennar and Nubia. Wild asses prefer arid, stony country and live singly or in herds of 4 to 15 individuals. Very shy.



BARBARY SHEEP, ARUI, UDAD. Ammotragus lervia Pall. (top left). Shoulder height about 3 ft., 3 in. Colour: Tawny. Throat, chest and upper parts of fore-legs with a fringe of long hair. Horns comparatively smooth, curving outwards and backwards. In the Sudan anything over 20 in. can be considered as a good head. The record heads, with horn lengths of 29⅛ to 33¼ in. were obtained in Algeria and Morocco. Distribution: Occurs in Northern Africa, from Mauretania to Egypt, in the Mountains of the Sahara (Hoggar, Tibesti, Air), in the rocky hills of Dongola, Northern Darfur, Berber and the Red Sea litoral. Arui live in small family parties of from 6 to 15 individuals. They inhabit the bare, rocky hills of the desert, from where they descend at night to graze in the wadis. Arui are said to drink only once every four or five days .

NUBIAN IBEX, BEDEN. Capra nubiana F. Cuv. (right centre) Shoulder height: 33 in. Colour: Brownish, muzzle, chin, flanks, chest and dorsal line blackish brown, the legs with white markings. The horns are long and slender, laterally flattened and with strongly developed knots on the front surface. Good heads attain a length of 43 in. and over, the record measuring 47¼ in. Distribution: The Red Sea Hills of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Upper Egypt, the Sinaitic Peninsula, Palestine, the mountains of Southern Arabia. The Beden live in small herds consisting of females and young, the big rams only joining the herds during the mating season (September, October), afterwards again to retire into the remotest parts of the rocky hills which form their homes.

ABYSSINIAN IBEX, WALI. Capra walie Ruepp. (bottom left). Shoulder height 40 in. Bigger and of stouter build than the Beden, the Wali has a shorter beard, more massive, less knotty horns, and is of a darker colour, chestnut-brown on the upper parts, rusty ochre on the flanks and greyish white below. The record head has a length of 44 in. Distribution: The Mountains of Simien, north-east of Lake Tana. The Wali live in small herds, frequenting steep slopes overgrown with trees, dense bush and giant lobelias, and protected from above by towering cliffs. Like other ibex, they feed early in the morning and late in the afternoon, but are even then difficult to make out amongst the undergrowth.



AFRICAN BUFFALO. Syncerus caffer, Sparrman (top). The big black buffaloes of Southern and Eastern Africa attain a shoulder height of about 5 feet. Their horns are large and massive, the bases in old bulls forming huge convex bosses which nearly meet in the middle-line of the forehead. The record head, which was obtained in Kenya, has an outside width of 56¼ in., the horn tips standing 44 in. apart. The buffaloes from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Southern Abyssinia (*S. c. aequinoctialis*) are smaller only measuring about 4 ft. 3 in. at the shoulder, and have smaller horns which are more flattened at the bases. Record head from White Nile: Outside width 44 in., 43 in. from tip to tip. Sudani buffaloes are predominantly blackish or tawny brown, some showing a tinge of rufous. The West African buffaloes are smaller than the Sudani animals and tawny red in colour, though in old specimens the coat may become quite dark. The Dwarf Buffalo (*S.c. nanus*) of the Ituri Forest only reaches a shoulder height of 42 to 44 in. and its horns are very short, widely sundered, only slightly curved, very little flattened and almost without any basal enlargement. Distribution: The African buffalo was at one time found ranging from the Cape to the southern borders of the Sahara, but has now become rare south of the Zambesi. North of the Zambesi it is widely distributed and plentiful, inhabiting swamps, bush country and forests. Buffaloes live in herds, though old bulls often lead a solitary existence. They are very keen-scented, and have good sight and a keen sense of hearing.

BLUE WILDEBEEST. BRINDLED GNU. Gorgon taurinus Burchell (bottom). Shoulder height 4 ft. 3 in. to 4 ft. 6 in. Colour grizzled roan to slaty grey, with dark vertical stripes on neck and forequarters. The horns, which are carried by both sexes, are turned outwards like those of a buffalo and may reach a maximum outside width of 32½ in. Distribution: From the Orange Free State (where it is now very rare) and South West Africa north to South Central Angola in the West, to the southern foothills of Mt. Kenya in the East. Various races are distinguished; the one found in Northern Tanganyika and in Kenya is known as the Whitebearded Wildebeest. Wildebeest frequent open, grassy plains, acacia Country and mopane forest. They are very gregarious and live in herds, which at times may number many hundred individuals.

The HARTEBEESTS have very high withers and sloping hindquarters, are almost grotesquely long-faced and carry doubly-curved horns, which are mounted on a pedicle. Horns present in both sexes. Four types of horns can be distinguished: U-shaped (Bubal Hartebeest and Western Hartebeest); shaped like inverted brackets (Coke's Hartebeest and Tora Hartebeest); V-shaped (Lelwel Hartebeest and Cape Hartebeest); and curved inwards before turning backwards (Lichtenstein's Hartebeest). The Bubal Hartebeest occurs in Northwestern Africa, the Western Hartebeest in Gambia, Nigeria, and Cameroon, while the Cape Hartebeest is only found south of the Zambesi. Hartebeests are gregarious animals, inhabiting grassy plains, open bush and sparsely wooded country.

TORA HARTEBEEST, Alcelaphus tora Gray (head, bottom left). Shoulder height 50—54 in. Pale tawny. Horns of the inverted bracket type, up to 22½ in. in length. Distribution: From the Blue Nile through Abyssinia to Somaliland. The Somali form, light reddish chocolate-brown in colour, is known as Swayne's Hartebeest (*A.t. swaynei*).

COKE'S HARTEBEEST, KONGONI, Alcelaphus cokei Gthr. (bottom right). Shoulder height 48—49 in. Bright fawn, lighter on the lower part of the rump and on the hind legs. Horns of the inverted bracket type, up to 21 in. in length. Distribution: From Central Tanganyika north to Lake Rudolf. Very common in the Kilimanjaro region and on the Athi Plains. The hartebeests inhabiting the Rift Valley around Lake Nakuru have horns of a lesser spread than the typical Kongonis, but are nevertheless considered as a race (*A.c. nakurae*) of that species; so is Neumann's Hartebeest (*A.c. neumanni*) of the Lake Rudolf region, with horns of such a wide spread that they resemble those of the Tora Hartebeest.

LELWEL HARTEBEEST, Alcelaphus lelwel Hgl. (left centre). Shoulder height 52 in. Deep foxy red. Horns V-shaped, on high pedicle, up to 26 in. in length. Distribution: From Lake Baringo and Uganda to the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Upper Nubia, westwards through Kordofan to Lake Chad. Jackson's Hartebeest from Kavirondo. Uasin Gishu and Eastern Uganda is a race of the Lelwel.

LICHTENSTEIN'S HARTEBEEST. Alcelaphus lichtensteini Ptrs. (top right). Shoulder height 50—52 in. Colour tawny, fairly rufous along the back. Horns on a short pedicle, curved inwards before bending backwards. Up to 22¼ in. in length. Distribution: Southern Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia

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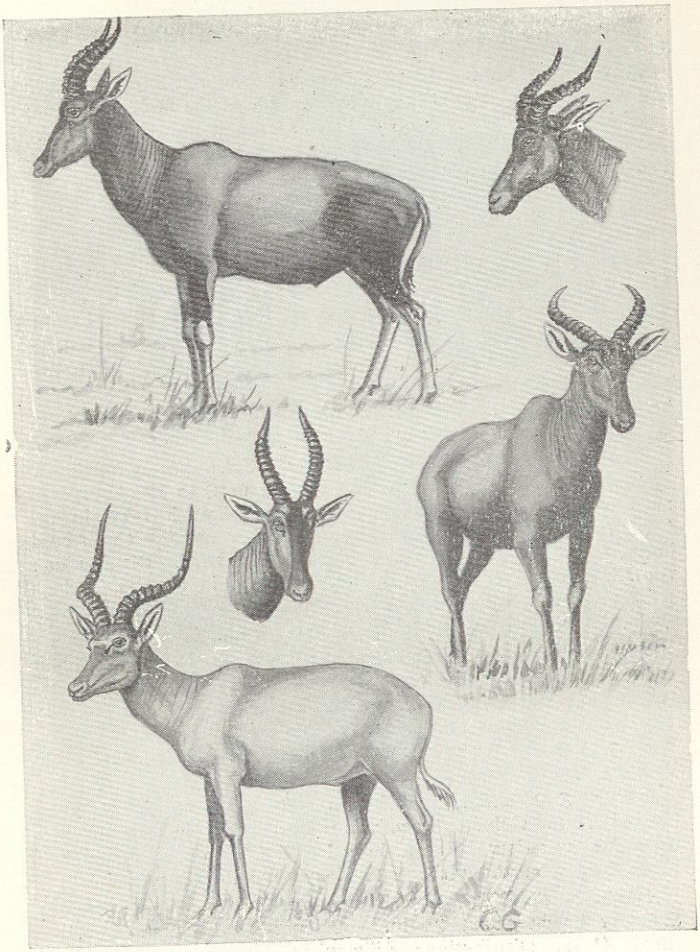
The BASTARD HARTEBEESTS (*Genus Damaliscus*) are much more handsome animals than their cousins, the typical Hartebeests. The face is less elongate, the frontal region not elevated into a pedicle, the horns, carried by both sexes, are of a more graceful shape, lacking the sudden angulation of the typical Hartebeests. The withers are high, the back is sloping.

HUNTER'S HARTEBEEST, HIROLA, Damaliscus hunteri Sclater (bottom.) Shoulder height about 42 in. Colour: Reddish-fawn, a white stripe between the eyes. Horns slender, doubly curved, with long, smooth, upright tips. Record length: 27½ in. Distribution: Restricted to a small area north of the Tana River. The Hirola inhabit open bush country, and move in herds consisting of 15—25 individuals.

KORRIGUM, TIANG, TOPI, Damaliscus korrigum Ogilb. Shoulder height about 50 in. Colour: Bright reddish-brown, black blaze on the face, blackish patches on the upper parts of the forelegs, hips and thighs. Coat very glossy. Horns slightly lyrate. Record heads of 26½ in. have been obtained near Lake Chad and in Darfur. Distribution: The typical Korrigum, *D.k. korrigum*, is found in west Africa, and the Tiang, *D.k. tiang* (head top right), along the Bahr-el-Ghazal and the Blue Nile; the Topi, *D.k. jimela*, (top left, head left centre) occurs from Central Tanganyika and the Serengeti Plains westwards to Lakes Kivu and Albert, northwards to Uasin Gishu and Northern Uganda, and from Jubaland south along the Kenya Coast to the mouth of the Sabaki River. Topi prefer grassy plains and open bush-country. They are pure grazers and run in herds numbering from 20 to 40 individuals.

SASSABY, Damaliscus lunatus H. Sm. (right centre). Shoulder height 3 ft. 10 in. to 4 ft. Colour bright chestnut with blackish markings. Horns spreading outwards in a crescentic upward and backward curve, rather short, only reaching a length of up to 17½ in. Distribution: Ranging from South West Africa, Northern Bechuanaland and North Eastern Transvaal to Katanga and the south end of Lake Tanganyika. Sassaby inhabit fairly wooded country as well as open downs quite free from bush. They are usually found in small parties of from 8 to 10 individuals, but towards the end of the dry season collect in big troops.



The *DUIKERS* are small or medium sized antelopes with a large, naked muzzle, a tuft of hair between the short, straight or slightly curved horns. Large face-glands, the openings of which are visible as long, naked lines on either side of the face. Numerous species in the forest regions of West Africa and the Congo.

YELLOW-BACKED DUIKER, Cephalophus sylvicultrix Afz. (top right). Shoulder height about 34 in. Colour: Blackish-brown, occipital tuft rusty, cheeks grey, a yellow crest on the back and a yellow patch on the rump. Record horns $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. Distribution: The West African forest region, the Ituri Forest, the mountain forests along the Uganda-Congo border, Northern Rhodesia. Has recently been discovered in the Mau Forest of Kenya. Nocturnal. Solitary or in couples. Feeds on leaves and fallen berries.

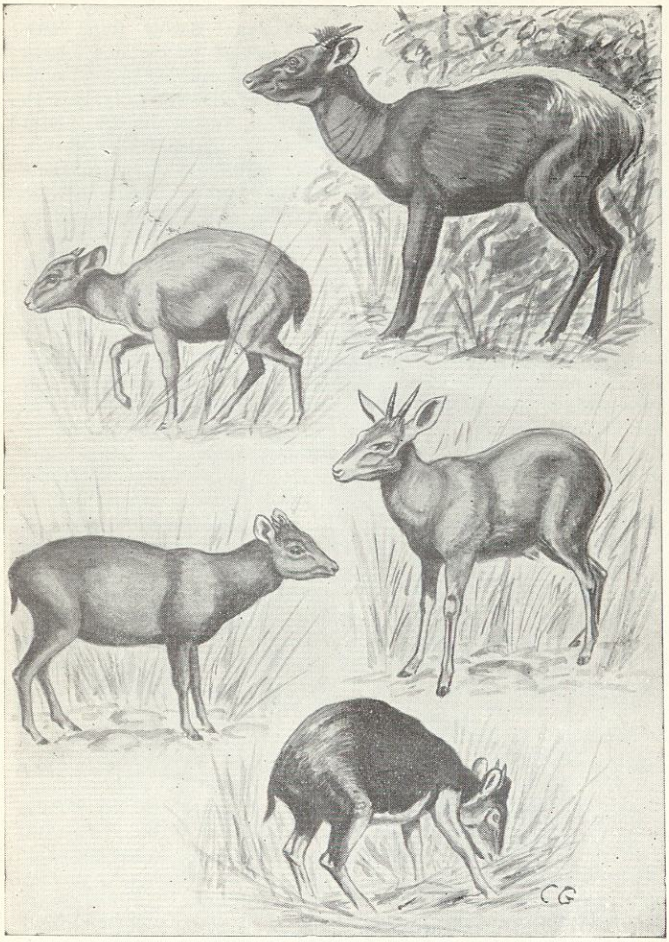
BLUE DUIKER, Philantomba caerula H. Sm. (top left). Shoulder height 13 to 14 in. Colour: Slaty gray to blackish, legs rufous. Horns mostly present in both sexes, sloping backwards, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Distribution: Found in all forest areas south of the Sahara, also occurring on Zanzibar and Fernando Po.

COMMON DUIKER, DUIKERBOK, Sylvicapra grimmia L. (right centre). Shoulder height 15 (Western race) to 19 (Abyssinian race) to 26 in. (Cape race). Colour: Yellowish fawn in the Cape race, greyish brown in the Abyssinian race. The record horns, measuring $7\frac{1}{3}$ in., were obtained in Transvaal. Distribution: All Africa south of 14° north. lat. Solitary, in couples, in high grass and bush, often near native plantations.

RED DUIKER, NATAL DUIKER, Cephalophus natalensis A. Sm. (left centre). Shoulder height 18 to 19 in. Colour rufous or chestnut. One race, Harvey's duiker, from the Kilimanjaro region and Eastern Kenya, has a blackish blaze on the face. The horns are short and thick, up to $4\frac{5}{8}$ in. in length. Distribution: Eastern Africa, from Natal to the Sudan. A bush-dwelling species.

PETERS'S DUIKER, Cephalophus callipygus (bottom). Shoulder height 22 in. Colour brownish rufous, rump in eastern race deep chestnut rufous. Record horn length 5 5/16 in. Distribution: From Cameroon and Gaboon to Kenya and Zanzibar.

ABBOT'S DUIKER, Cephalophus spadix True (not figured). Shoulder height about 24 in. Colour: Dark chestnut. Horn length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Distribution: Kilimanjaro, Usambara Mts.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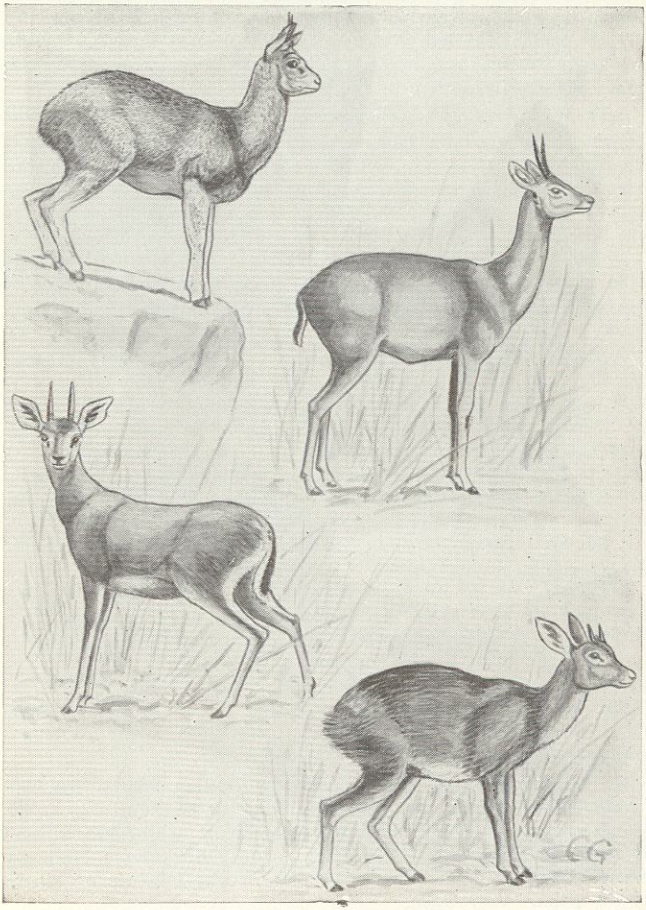
KLIPSPRINGER, Oreotragus oreotragus Zimm (top left) Shoulder height 20 to 22 in. Coat speckled yellow and black. Hairs wiry, brittle, pithy. Hoofs cylindrical, touching ground only with their tips. Horns straight, rising nearly vertically, up to 5 13/16 in. in length. Females hornless, except in the Masai race, in which both sexes carry horns. Large facial glands. Distribution: Ranges over all mountainous and rocky districts from the Cape to Abyssinia and Northern Nigeria. This agile little antelope is a rock-dweller and has often been called the "African chamois."

ORIBI, Ourebia ourebia Zimm. (right centre). Shoulder height 21 to 26 in. Fawn, belly white. Horns thin, nearly straight, slanting backwards, up to 7½ in. in length. Females usually hornless. Big facial glands. A bare glandular spot at the base of the ear. Distribution: Ranges over the whole of Africa south of 13° north. lat. There are many local races which at one time were considered as distinct species, so Haggard's Oribi, with fairly stout, strongly ringed horns, from the neighbourhood of Lamu, the Abyssinian Oribi, the Gambian Oribi, etc. Oribi move about singly, in couples or small groups of three to five individuals. Prefer open grasslands, sparsely wooded country, also found in mountainous districts. Usually not far from water.

STEINBOK, Raphicerus campestris Thun. (left centre). Shoulder height 22 in. Colour: Reddish brown, sandy rufous or silver grey, white below. Horns rising nearly vertically from the head. Record-length: 7½ in. No false hoofs. Distribution: From the Cape to Southern Angola in the West and to Mt. Elgon and Mount Kenya in the East. Met with singly or in pairs, usually in open, grassy country with a scant amount of scattered bush. Steinbok are often seen, as they feed during the daytime.

SHARPE'S STEINBOK, Nototragus sharpei Thos. (bottom right). Shoulder height 20 to 22 in. Coat rich tawny rufous, speckled with white. Horns short and conical; record length 2 3/16 in. This species was formerly thought to be entirely without false hoofs, and though it resembles the Grrysbok, *Nototragus melanotis,* it was assumed to be more nearly allied to the Steinbok. As minute false hoofs have been found to be occasionally present, it is now classed with the Grysbok. Distribution: From Swaziland and Eastern Transvaal to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In thick bush and on stony hills. The Cape Grysbok is found only south of the Zambesi.


EG

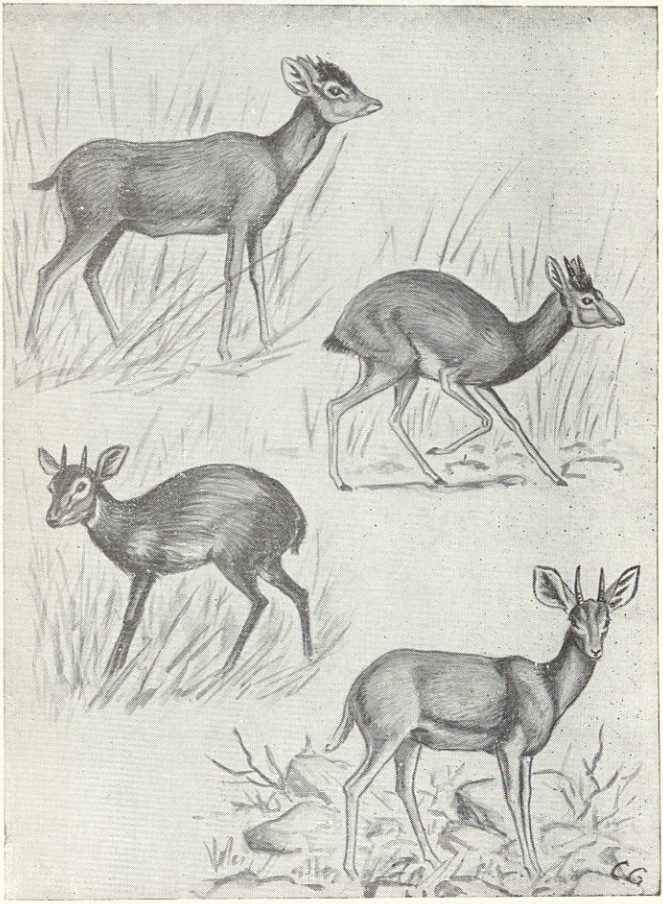
The DIK-DIK are small antelopes with short, spiky horns, which are only present in the male, a tuft of hair on the top of the head and a hairy, more or less elongated muzzle. In the sub-genus *Madoqua* this trunk is only slightly developed; in the sub-genus *Rhynchotragus* it is very long.

SALT'S DIK-DIK, Madoqua saltiana Blainv. (top left). Shoulder height 14 in. Colour: Yellowish-grey, under-parts whitish. Horns up to 3½ in. in length. Distribution: Abyssinia, Eastern Sudan. Met with singly or in pairs, especially in the dense bush bordering water-courses. Swayne's Dik-Dik, *Madoqua swaynei,* from Northern Somaliland, resembles Salt's Dik-Dik, but is smaller (shoulder height 13 in.). Phillip's Dik-Dik, *Madoqua phillipsi,* from Somaliland and the Harrar district of Abyssinia, is intermediate in size between Salt's and Swayne's Dik-Dik, and has a grizzled grey back and bright rufous flanks.

KIRK'S DIK-DIK, Rhynchotragus kirki Gthr. (right centre). Shoulder height about 13½ in. Colour: Various shades of greyish-buff, according to race and locality, legs and head ochraceous, under-parts white. Horns up to 3 11/16 in. in length. Distribution: East Africa, from Somaliland to Central Tanganyika. Several races can be distinguished. Found in dry bush-country. Guenther's Dik-Dik, *Rhynchotragus guentheri,* is bigger than Kirk's Dik-Dik, and has an even longer, proboscis-like muzzle. It is found in the interior of Somaliland, in Southern Abyssinia and in Northern Kenya, south to the Guaso Nyiro and Lake Baringo.

SUNI, Nesotragus moschatus von Dueben (left centre). Shoulder height 13—14 in. Colour: Grizzled fawn-gray with a rufous tinge; throat pale rufous, underparts white. Horns inclined backwards, up to 3⅜ in. in length. The facial glands exude a musky secretion. Distribution: Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar. Met with in low bush. Several related species are found in the forests of West Africa and the Congo, one of them, Harrison's Pigmy Antelope, *Hylarnus batesi,* occuring in the Semliki Forest.

BEIRA, Dorcotragus megalotis Menges (bottom right). Shoulder height 23 in. Colour reddish-grey. Very large ears. No facial glands. The horns, present only in the male, are slightly curved forwards and may attain a length of 5½ in. Distribution: Northern Somaliland, Abyssinia. Met with in dry, rocky hill-country, singly or in pairs. Very agile.


CG

COMMON WATERBUCK, Kobus ellipsiprymnus Ogilb. (top) Shoulder height 48 to 53 in. Colour: Grey, a white area around the muzzle, a white patch on the throat and a white elliptical ring on the rump. Coat coarse. Hair especially long and shaggy on the neck, forming ruff-like mane. Ears big, white inside. Horns first curved backwards, then upwards and forwards, strongly ridged with smooth tips. The record head of 37¾ in. was obtained in Transvaal. In East Africa a 28 in. head can be considered as a good one, the record head from Kenya measuring 31¼ in. The tip-to-tip interval varies from 10 to over 30 in. The females are hornless. Distribution: From Zululand and Transvaal north through Mashonaland, Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Kenya to the Webi Shebeli in Southern Somaliland. This handsome antelope is rarely found very far from water. It frequents reed-beds, bush-country, the bands of forest bordering the rivers, but can also be met with on hilly and even rocky ground. In the early morning it may be found grazing quite far from cover. Waterbuck are gregarious and move in herds, usually consisting of one big bull and half a dozen to about thirty cows. Solitary bulls are often met with, as well as parties of up to half a dozen young bulls.

DEFASSA WATERBUCK, SING-SING, Kobus defassa Rueppell (bottom). Shoulder height 48 in. Colour: Reddish-brown to smoke-brown; a large white patch on the buttocks distinguishes the Defassa from the Common Waterbuck, which species it otherwise resembles in all characteristics. Where the ranges of the Common Waterbuck and the Defassa touch, herds may contain typical specimens of both species, as well as animals of an intermediate type. Such herds can be seen on the Athi Plains near Nairobi and on the saddle between Ngorongoro and Oldeani. The Defassa record-head of 39¼ in. was obtained in Toro, Uganda It has a tip-to-tip interval of 31½ in. Distribution: From Senegambia and the Chad along the southern edge of the Sahara to the Abyssinian Highlands, south to N.E. Rhodesia in the East and Angola in the West. Never far from water. Frequents papyrus swamps, bush, gallery forest and hilly country Runs in herds consisting of one bull and up to 30 cows.

CG

The LECHWES were formerly classed with the waterbucks, but are now recognized as a separate sub-genus. Horns, present only in the males, long, slender, doubly-curved. Coat rough, but lacking the mane on the neck, which gives the waterbucks so much the appearance of a European Red Deer. Lechwes are the most water-loving antelopes next to the Situtunga, swimming well and often standing knee-deep in the water. Hoofs elongate (Nile Lechwe: Fore hoof $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., hind $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), an adaptation to the marshy ground on which they live.

RED LECHWE, Onotragus leche Gray (centre right). Shoulder height 40 to 41 in. Rich red brown, lighter on the face, the lower part of the neck and the sides. Belly white, front of the fore and hind legs black. Record horn length $34\frac{7}{8}$ in. Distribution: From Ngamiland north into Eastern Angola, Katanga, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland. Along swampy rivers, on marshy flats, on grassy plains which are constantly inundated. Very gregarious, often in herds of 50 and more, on the Kafue Flats at times in thousand. Herds may consist of one or two rams and a number of ewes, of ewes and young animals, or of rams only. When disturbed, lechwe seek safety in reed-beds or in the water.

BLACK LECHWE, Onotragus smithemani Lydekker (top left). Size and colouring of young males and females like Red Lechwe. In old rams the upper parts of the body, the front and outer surfaces of the limbs dark blackish-brown. Record horn length $29\frac{3}{8}$ in. Anything over 22 in., can be considered as good. Distribution: Found in North Eastern Rhodesia and adjacent parts of the Congo, especially in the Bangweolo marshes. More aquatic than Red Lechwe. Highly gregarious.

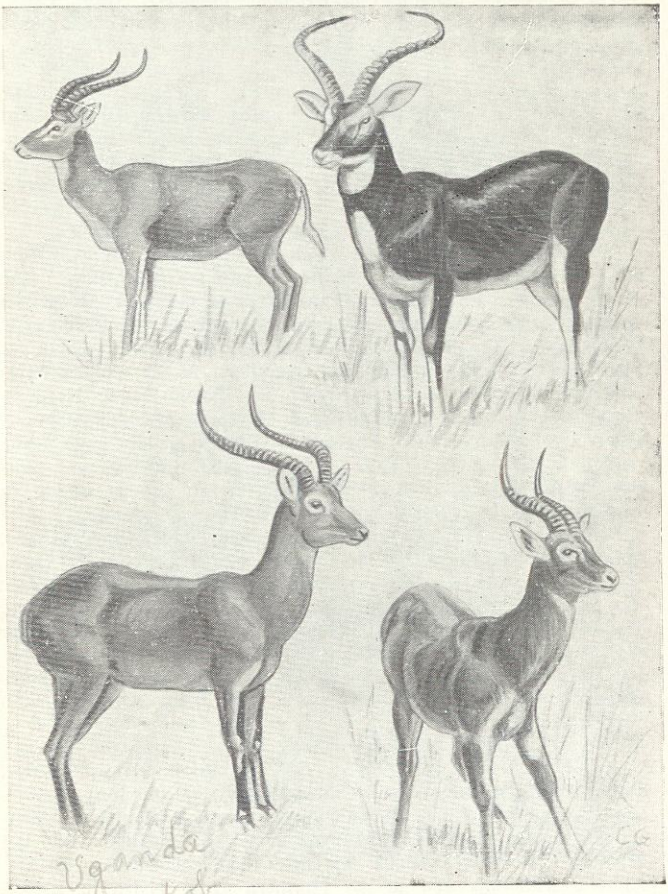
NILE LECHWE, MRS. GRAY'S LECHWE, Onotragus megaceros Heugl. (bottom). Shoulder height 38 in. Colour: Old rams blackish-brown with a large patch of white on and in front of the withers; young rams and ewes chestnut. Horns very handsome. Anything over 28 in. can be considered as good. Record length $34\frac{1}{4}$ in. Distribution: The papyrus-swamps bordering the White Nile, the Bahr-el-Ghazal, the Bahr-el-Zeraf, the Sobat and Pibor Rivers. Gregarious, usually met with in fairly big herds.

All Kob are waterbuck
All Kob are waterbuck.

The KOBS are smaller than both the Waterbucks and Lechwes. The coat is short and soft, the horns, present only in the males, show a double curvature. Kobs live on dry ground; their hoofs are not elongate (White-eared Kob; Fore hoof 1 15/16 in.; hind hoof 1¾ in.)

KOB, Adenota kob Erxl. (top right and left, bottom left). Shoulder height 32 to 35 in. Colour: Varies in the different races from foxy-red to dark blackish-brown; black leg-stripes. The record heads—26 in—were obtained in Uganda and on the Bahr-el-Zeraf. The best West African head only measures 23¾ in. Distribution: Tropical Africa, from Guinea to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, the White Nile, Uganda and Western Kenya. Several races can be distinguished, for instance: Buffon's Kob (A. k. kob) from Gambia, Nigeria and the Chad Region, the smallest form, with bright fulvous coat: the Uganda Kob (*A.k. thomasi*, bottom left), ranging from Shambe south to the Ruindi-Rutshuru Plains, east through Uganda to Kavirondo and Uasin Gishu, the largest form, rich fulvous in colour, a ring around the eyes, the lips, chin and underparts being white; the White-eared Kob (*A.k.leucotis*, top), from the White Nile, the Sobat and the Bahr-el Ghazal, chestnut red, with white rings around the eyes, white patches on the throat, ears and chin, the coast of old rams sometimes changing to dark brown or black on the head and the dorsal regions. Found on open or sparsely wooded plains, along the fringe of forests, but never far from water. Kobs run in herds, which may consist of several hundred individuals.

PUKU, PUKU KOB, Adenota vardoni Livingstone (bottom right). Shoulder height 39 to 40 in. Colour: Bright reddish yellow; ears with black tips. The Puku lacks the black leg stripes which are characteristic for the Kob. The record head measures 20¾ in. Distribution: From the Zambesi Valley west of the Victoria Falls, north to Lakes Bangweolo and Mweru and to Lake Rukwa in Southern Tanganyika. Occurs in Nyasaland, but is localised. On dry ground near rivers, retiring into the shade of trees and bushes during the heat of the day. Never on the treeless, marshy plains frequented by the Lechwe. Puku often move in small parties of from three to 12 individuals, but also in herds of 50 and more.

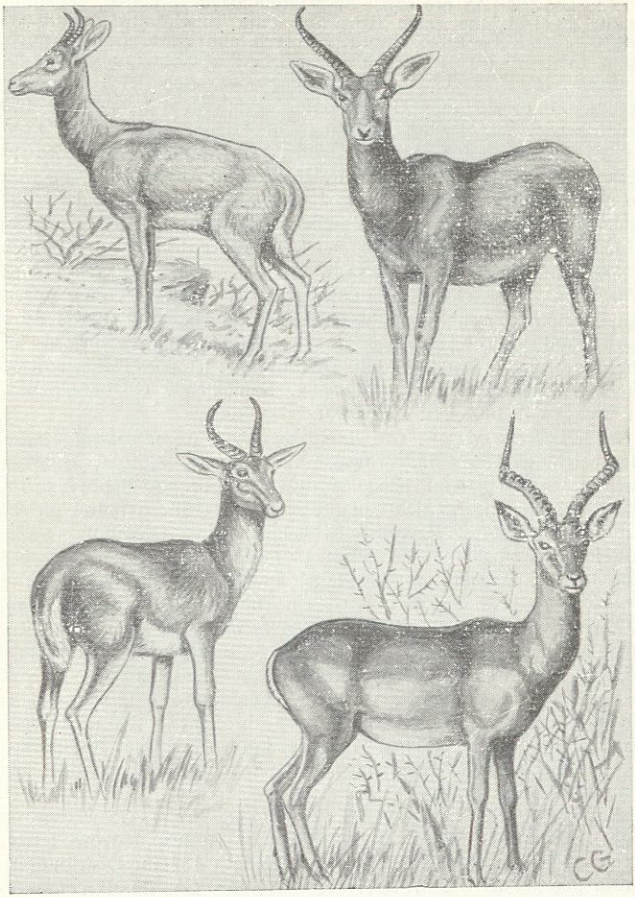

Uganda
Kob

REEDBUCK, Redunca arundinum Boddaert (top right). Shoulder height 36 to 37 in. Colour: Upper-parts and flanks greyish-brown with a strong tinge of yellow, neck reddish-brown, under-parts white. In common with the other members of the genus Redunca, the Reedbuck has a bare patch of skin below each ear and a bushy tail. The horns are curved forward without a definite hook. Record length 17 in. Females hornless. Distribution : From the Cape to Angola and to Southern Tanganyika. Met with in open grass country, in thin open forest, in reedy valleys, never far from water. Reedbucks move in pairs or in small companies of up to half a dozen inviduals.

MOUNTAIN REEDBUCK, Redunca fulvorufula Afzelius (top left). Shoulder height 28 to 30 in. Colour : Greyish-fawn. The record head—length 9 1/16 in.—was obtained in Natal. Best East African head 7¼ in. Horns of the same type as the Reedbuck's. Distribution: Typical race ranges from the Cape Province to Mashonaland and Manicaland. Another, rather smaller race-Chanler's Reedbuck, *R. f. chanleri*—is found from Northern Tanganyika to Eastern Uganda and Southern Abyssinia. Though it has a fairly wide range, Chanler's Reedbuck is very local, being partial to hilly country and frequenting the roughest and most broken rocky slopes. Met with singly or in groups of up to half a dozen individuals.

BOHOR REEDBUCK, Redunca redunca Pall. (bottom left). Shoulder height 28 to 30 in. Colour: Bright fawn, belly white. Horns with sharp forward curvature, tips forming definite hooks. The record horns, 16⅜ in. in length, were obtained in the Sudan. Distribution: From Senegal, Gambia, and the Gold Coast to Northern Nigeria, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Abyssinia, Somaliland, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. Usually met with in small parties on open, grassy plains and in river beds. Utters a shrill whistle when alarmed.

IMPALA, PALA. Aepyceros melampus Lichtenstein (bottom) Shoulder height 34 to 38 in. Colour: Bright reddish brown. Black spot on fetlock. Coat short and glossy. Horns long, slender, widely lyrate, up to 33 in. in length. Females hornless. Distribution: Ranges from Little Namaqualand, Bechuanaland and Zululand north to Angola, Katanga, the North-Eastern Congo, Ankole, Karamoja and to the Northern Uaso Nyiro in Kenya. Impala prefer bush-country and are very gregarious, running in herds which may consist of 20 to 50 or even of several hundred individuals. When alarmed they often bound high into the air.



The GAZELLES are small or medium-Sized antelopes, gracefully built, all with the same light and dark longitudinal stripes on the face and the same ringed, S-curved and lyrate horns, which, as a rule, are present in both sexes. All species are gregarious.

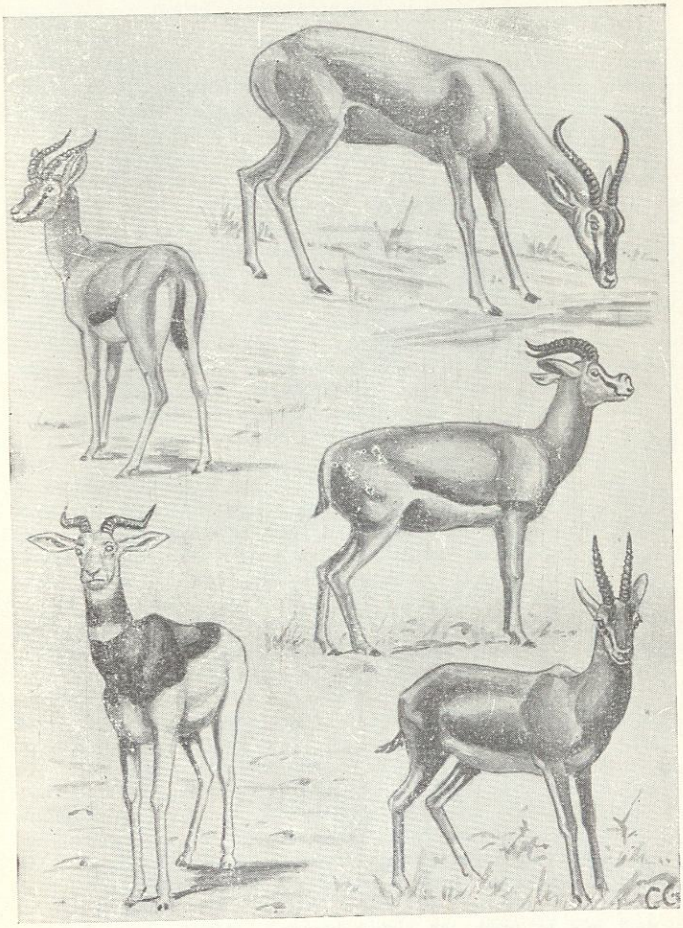
DORCAS GAZELLE, Gazella dorcas L. (top left). Shoulder height 21 to 25 in. Upper parts fawn, white below, the two colours separated by an indistinct dark band. The record head of 15 in. was obtained in Algeria. Distribution: Morocco to Egypt, south to Nigeria, Darfur, Kordofan, Abyssinia. Met with in open country sparsely covered with vegetation. The Abyssinia race is known as Isabella Gazelle (*G.d. isabella*). The Eritrean Gazelle, *G. litoralis,* is smaller and has a more distinct lateral band.

SOEMMERING'S GAZELLE, AOUL. Gazella soemmeringi Cretschm. (top right). Shoulder height 35 in. Upper parts sandy-coloured, usually not separated from white underparts by a dark band. Face markings black. Horns hooking inwards at the tips. Record length 23 in. Distribution: Upper Nubia east of the Nile, Red Sea coast, Abyssinia, Somaliland. On bare plains, as well as in bushy or fairly wooded country.

SPEKE'S GAZELLE, Gazelle spekei Blyth. (right centre). Shoulder height 23 to 24 in. Brownish fawn above, white underneath, with a distinct lateral band of dusky colour. A flabby, corrugated protuberance, which can be inflated at will, is found on the nose of both sexes. Record horn length 12 in. Distribution: The interior of Somaliland, to within 12 miles of the coast. Pelzeln's Gazelle, *G. pelzelni,* slightly larger and lacking the nasal protuberance, replaces Speke's Gazelle in the desert maritime region.

DAMA GAZELLE, ADDRA, Gazella dama Pall. (bottom left). Shoulder height 36 to 37 in. Rufous, with extensive white rump-patch. Horns stout, hooked forward at the tips. The record head of 16¼ in. comes from Darfur. Distribution: Desert regions of Northern Africa, from Senegambia through southern Morocco to Kordofan. The Sudani race is known as the Red-necked Gazelle, *G.d. ruficollis,* as only the neck and the saddle are rufous.

RED-FRONTED GAZELLE, Gazella rufifrons Gray (bottom right). Shoulder height 25 in. Sandy rufous, narrow lateral stripe of brown colour. Record horn length 13⅞ in. Distribution: From Senegal to the White Nile. Heuglin's Gazelle, *G. tilonura,* from Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, Bogosland and Abyssinia,may be the eastern form of the Red-fronted Gazelle.

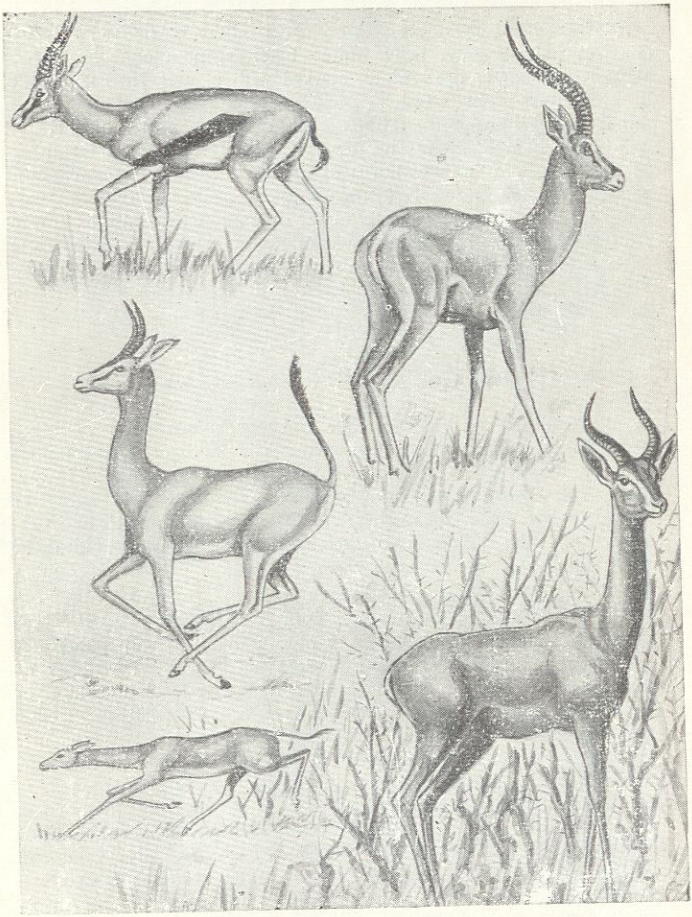


THOMSON'S GAZELLE, Gazelle thomsoni Gthr. (top left). Shoulder height 25 to 27 in. Deep sandy rufous, under parts white, the two colours separated by a broad black band. White rump bordered by a black band. Tail black. Horns nearly parallel, up to 16¾ in., in length. Distribution : From Irangi in Central Tanganyika north to Lake Rudolf, westwards to Lake Victoria, eastwards to Makindu. One of the most common animals on the open plains of Kenya and Northern Tanganyika, often to be seen in hundreds and thousands.

GRANT'S GAZELLE, Gazella granti Brooke (top right). Shoulder height 32 to 34 in. Upper parts fawn, under parts white. In some races a lateral band is present, usually more distinct in the female sex, in other races it is entirely lacking. White rump patch large, including tail. Horns more or less divergent. Record length 30 in. Distribution: From Ugogo in Central Tanganyika to Southern Abyssinia, eastwards to the coast, westwards to Lake Victoria and Karamoja. Most numerous in open country and in light acacia forest. Usually in herds of up to 50 individuals, but sometimes hundreds may be seen together.

DIBATAG, CLARK'S GAZELLE, Ammodorcas clarkei Thos. (left centre). Shoulder height 33 ins. Has the face-markings of the gazelles, but resembles the reedbucks in other respects. Neck very long. When the animal is running. the head is carried well back and the long, thin tail is thrown up and over towards the neck. Colour: Deep cinnamon, no dark lateral band. Horns curving forwards, up to 12⅝ in. in length. Females hornless. Distribution: Central Somaliland. Met with in dry country covered with thorn bush and stunted trees. Dibatags move in small family parties of three to five individuals.

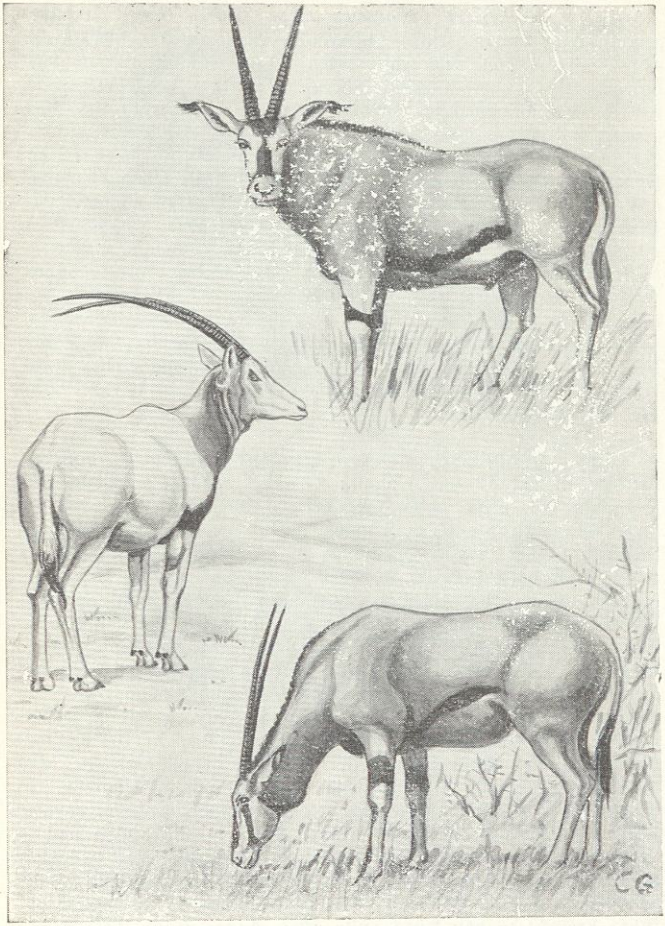
GERENUK, WALLER'S GAZELLE, Lithocranius walleri Brooke (bottom). Shoulder height 36 to 41 in. Legs long and thin, neck very long, almost giraffe-like. Chestnut above, sandy brown on the flanks, underparts white. Horns massive, sub-lyrate. The record head, measuring 17⅓ in., was obtained in Kenya. Females hornless. Distribution : From Somaliland and Southern Abyssinia through Tanaland and the Tsavo region to Mt. Kilimanjaro and the Magadi-Natron-Manyara section of the Rift Valley. Met with in thornbush country, singly or in herds of three to 10 individuals. Browses off acacia bushes, often standing on its hind legs to reach the higher branches. Moves in a slouching trot, neck and head carried low.



BEISA, Oryx beisa Ruepp. (bottom). Shoulder height 48 to 49 in. Grey to reddish grey, belly white; black stripe along the back; black lateral band; head white, marked with black. Horns, present in both sexes, long, straight, ringed. Cows carry longer, though rather thinner horns than bulls. A cow with horns of 40½ in. was obtained in Kenya. The longest bull's horns have a length of 38 in. The sharp-pointed horns of the Beisa are effective weapons, and the animal knows how to use them against carnivora, and, when brought to bay, against human beings. Distribution: From Eritrea through Abyssinia to Somaliland, south to the Tana River and westwards to the Laikipia Plateau and N.E. Karamoja. Found on open plains and in bush country, usually in herds of from half a dozen to 50 individuals, though bulls may at times lead a solitary existence.

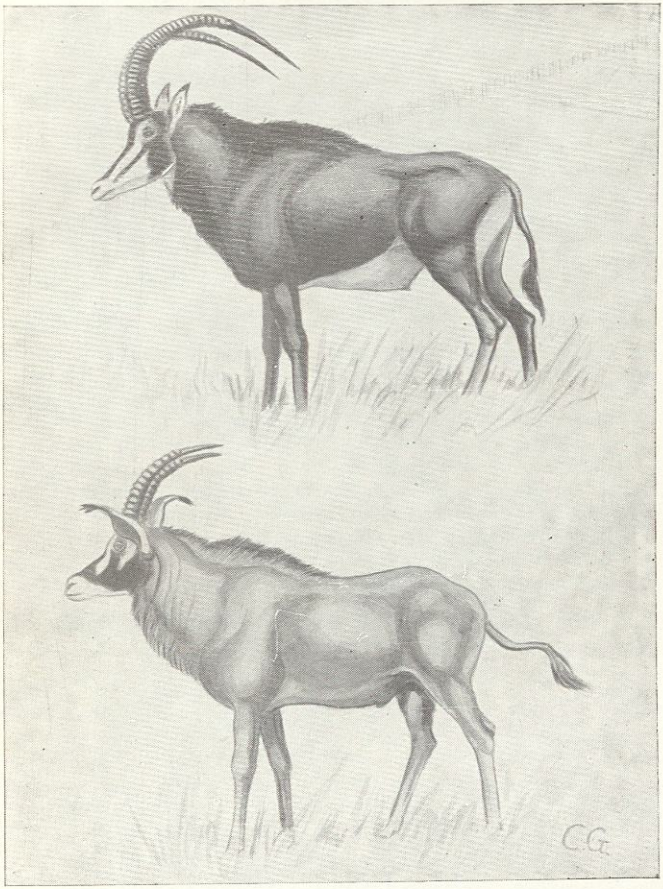
FRINGE-EARED BEISA, Oryx beisa callotis Thom. (top). This animal is considered as a race of the Beisa, from which it can be distinguished by the presence of conspicuous tufts of black hairs on its ears, by the fawn-colour of the light face-markings and by the absence of black stripes on the front of its fore-legs. The horns are rather shorter than in the typical form, the record cow's head measuring 39 in. Distribution: The Taru Desert and the Kilimanjaro region, ranging westwards into the Rift Valley. Frequents open bush and sparsely wooded country.

WHITE ORYX, SCIMITAR ORYX, Aegoryx algazel Oken (centre). Shoulder height 40 in. Colour: Whitish, with patches of chestnut on the face, neck, shoulders and sides, as well as on the upper parts of the hind legs. Horns curved, scimitar-like, up to 45⅜ in. in length. Distribution: From Senegal to Tibesti, Dongola, Northern Darfur and Kordofan . White Oryx are met with singly or in herds of from 10 to 20 individuals in the semi-desertic regions bordering upon the Sahara. They seem to be able to dispense with drinking water altogether, deriving their whole water-supply from the scanty vegetation on which they subsist and perhaps from the dew. The White Oryx is sometimes erroneously stated to occur in Arabia. The Arabian Oryx (*Oryx beatrix*) is really a distinct species, smaller than any of the African forms. The biggest oryx is the Gemsbok (*Oryx gazella*), occuring south of the Zambesi.



SABLE ANTELOPE, Egocerus niger Harris (top). Shoulder height about 54 in. Bulls blackish-brown to glossy black with white face markings and white belly. Cows chestnut red to dark brown. Horns curved, scimitar-like. The best head, measuring 64¼ in., was obtained in Angola. A single horn from the same country is even longer: 64⅜ in. Best Northern Rhodesia head 52½ in.; best Tanganyika head 46 in.; best Kenya head 43 in. Horns present in both sexes. The Sable is a truly splendid animal and next to the Greater Kudu certainly the finest of all antelopes. Distribution: From North-Western Transvaal and Ngamiland to Angola, Katanga, Tanganyika and the coastal region of Kenya, as far north as the Voi River. Sable prefer thin forest country with patches of bush and open meadows, running in herds which may number 50 or more head. They are chiefly grazers and can be seen feeding out in the open early in the morning, wandering back into the bush as soon as the sun gets strong. They drink regularly in the mornings and evenings. Sight, hearing, and scent are well developed.

ROAN ANTELOPE, Egocerus equinus Desmarest (bottom). Shoulder height 57 in. Colour: Grizzled roan to reddish fawn and dark red, belly white, face marked black and white. Very large ears with ear-tufts. Though the Roan is bigger than the Sable, it carries smaller horns. A 39 in. head was obtained in Southern Rhodesia, a 37¼ in. head in the Sudan. Horns present in both sexes. The Roan is nevertheless a magnificently proportioned antelope, ranging in size just after the Eland and large Kudu bulls. Distribution: From the Vaal and Orange Rivers north to Abyssinia and the Sudan, westwards to Angola, Nigeria and Senegambia. Not found in the forests of the Congo basin. In Tanganyika and Kenya the Roan is found only in certain, widely isolated localities, for instance in Unyanyembe, in the country drained by the rivers Grummeti, Mara and Amala, on the Mau Escarpment, on the Uasin Gishu Plateau and in Ukamba. In South and East Africa Roan favour rolling upland country covered with scattered bush and open forest, while in the Sudan and in West Africa they also occur on low, dry, bushy plains. They never run in large herds like the Sable, but are met with in parties of three to five or in small herds of from ten to 30 individuals. When brought to bay Roan quite often charge, using their curved horns to best advantage and biting most savagely.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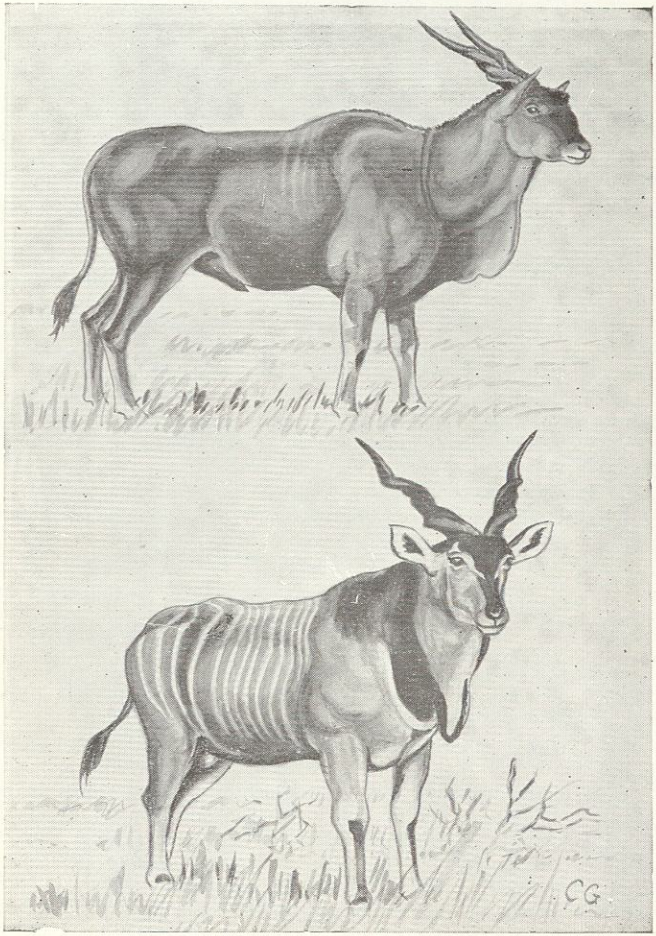
ELAND, Taurotragus oryx Pall. (top). Shoulder height about 5½ ft. in old bulls. Of bovine build, with dewlap and tufted tail. Colour: Fawn to yellowish-grey or rufous. In East Africa old bulls turn bluish-grey. In the races from Central and East Africa the body is marked by fine vertical white lines. A white chevron between the eyes may be present. Horns straight, spirally twisted. Cows carry longer, though thinner horns than bulls. The best bull eland's head, which was obtained in Barotseland, has the following measurments: Length 37 in., circumference 12¾ in., tip-to-tip 23¾ in.; the best cow's head, obtained in Nyasaland: Length 43½ in., circumference 8¼ in., tip-to-tip 17¼ in. Distribution: from the Southern Kalahari Desert north to Angola, to Northern Uganda and the Southern Sudan (Mongalla) and to the Northern Uaso Nyiro in Kenya. Various local races can be distinguished, so Patterson's Eland. (*T.o. pattersonianus*) from Kenya, and Livingstone's Eland (*T.o. livingstonei*) from the Zambesi, while the unstriped typical race, *T.o. oryx*, which once ranged as far south as Cape Agulhas, may still be found in the Southern Kalahari and in Matebeleland Eland frequent open grassland and light acacia forest, usually running in parties of from 20 to 30 head, but at times collecting in much larger herds, which may then number well over 200 animals. On Kilimanjaro Eland seem to be resident above the forest belt and have been seen browsing on the last stunted patches of everlastings at about 15,000 ft. When alarmed, Eland prove to be splendid leapers, an animal often jumping right over the back of another one.

GIANT ELAND, LORD DERBY'S ELAND Taurotragus derbianus Gray (bottom). Shoulder height 5 ft. 9 in. Horns more massive and more twisted than in Eland, ears larger, more rounded, dewlap commences at the chin, not on the throat. A dark collar on the neck, bordered posteriorly with white. Body pale fawn to chestnut or rufous. 14 to 15 white vertical stripes in the Western race, about 10 in the Sudani race. Light chevrou on face. The record head, obtained in the French Chad, measures 44½ in. The best Bahr-el-Ghazal head has a length of 41 in. Distribution: From the Bahr-el-Ghazal and Lado through the Upper Congo to the interior districts of Senegambia, Gambia and Portuguese Guinea Found in open, stony bush country, seldom very far from water. Usually in herds of from 15 to 20 head.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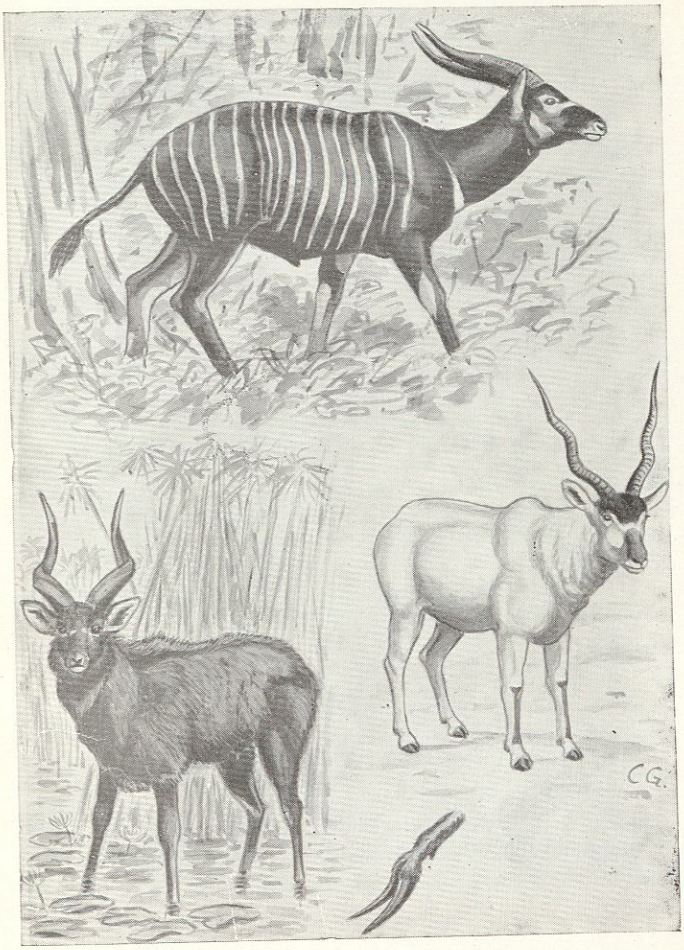
BONGO, Boocercus euryceros Ogilby (top). Shoulder height about 48 in. Bright chestnut red to mahagony, with from ten to 13 narrow vertical white stripes on the sides, a white crescent-mark on the breast, a white chevron between the eyes, one or two white spots below each eye and a few white marks on the legs. Horns, present in both sexes, lyrate, very massive in old bulls. The record head—length 39½ in., circumference 11¼ in., tip-to-tip 16¾ in.—was obtained in Kenya. Distribution: This very beautiful antelope is a forest-dweller and is found in the West African forest region, in the forests of the Congo Basin, south to Katanga, north to the River Wele. and in certain forest areas of Kenya (Mau Forest, Aberdare Mts., Mt. Kenya). Bongo move in family parties of three to four, or in small herds of up to 15 head. They feed at night or early in the morning.

ADDAX, Addax nasomaculatus Blainv. (right centre). Shoulder height 38 to 42 in. Sandy brown to white, with a thick mass of dark, bushy hair on the forehead. The Tunisian Addax turns grey in winter, the neck becoming covered with a brown mane. Hoofs very broad, almost like a reindeer's. Horns present in both sexes, long, spirally twisted, closely ridged, up to 43 in. in length. Distribution: The deserts of Northern Africa, south to Dongola, Northern Darfur, Northern Kordofan, Lake Chad and Senegal. A true desert dweller, able to exist practically without ever drinking water. Moves in small parties or in herds which may number several hundred head. Wanders a great deal, the Sudani herds moving south at the beginning of the hot weather.

SITUTUNGA, Limnotragus spekei Sclater (bottom). Shoulder height 43 to 48 in. Coat long and silky, greyish-brown to olive-brown. In the southern race the females are of the same colour as the males; in the Lake Victoria and Sudani races they are rufous, with slight indications of stripes; in the western race the females are also rufous, and both sexes are marked with white stripes and spots. Hoofs enormously elongated—fore hoof 7 in., hind hoof 7¼ in.—well able to support the animal's weight on the marshy ground on which it dwells. Horns long, lyrate and twisted, up to 36⅜ in. in length. Females hornless. Distribution: From the Zambesi and Chobe Rivers north to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, westwards through the Congo Basin to Cameroon and Senegambia. The Situtunga is semi-aquatic, lives in the swamps bordering the rivers and lakes, swims well and often submerges itself up to its eyes to escape observation. Usually met with in couples.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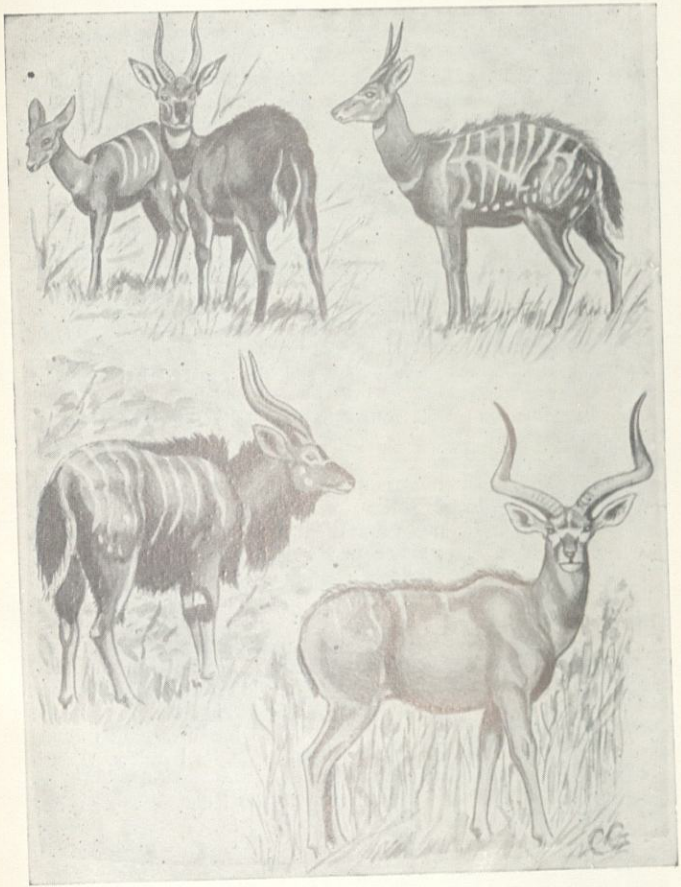
BUSHBUCK, Tragelaphus scriptus Pall. (top). Shoulder height 28 to 30 in. Of the many races some are bright rufous with white spots and stripes (the West African form being known as the "Harnessed Antelope"), while others tend to become blackish-brown in the male sex and to lose the white markings, except for a white gorget on the throat and a white band on the chest, which are almost invariably present. The record head of 21⅝ in. was obtained in Kenya. Females hornless. Distribution: All Africa south of the Sahara, wherever there is a sufficiency of forest and thick bush. Bush-bucks go about singly or in pairs. They are essentially nocturnal animals, hiding by day in thick bush, in densely wooded gorges or in reed beds. When alarmed they utter a short, sharp bark.

NYALA, INYALA, Tragelaphus angasi Angas (left centre). Shoulder height 42 in. The bucks have a long, soft coat, a white mane along the back and a fringe on throat and belly. General colour: Dark grey with indistinct white vertical stripes; the does are short-haired, bright chestnut with distinct white stripes. Horns sub-lyrate, twisted, up to 32⅞ in. in length. Females hornless. Distribution: From Zululand through Mozambique to Nyasaland and Rhodesia. Nyala inhabit the thick, scrubby bush bordering the rivers, coming out into the open at night. Met with singly or in pairs, though small parties and even herds of from 8 to 16 have been seen.

MOUNTAIN NYALA, MOUNTAIN BUSHBUCK, Tragelaphus buxtoni Lydekker (bottom). Shoulder height 53 in. Dark brown, with a white chevron, two white gorgets on throat and chest, a few white spots on the flanks and sometimes 2 or 3 white stripes. A crest along the back, but no fringe on throat and belly. Horns intermediate in shape between those of the Nyala and the Kudu. Tips yellow. Record length: 46¾ in. Females hornless. Distribution: This antelope, which was made known to science in 1911, is found in the Shahatu Mountains east-north-east of Lake Zuwai. Inhabits the tree-heath zone above the forest line. Runs in small herds, which may consist of cows and young animals or of young bulls, while outside the rutting season the big bulls seem to lead a solitary existence.



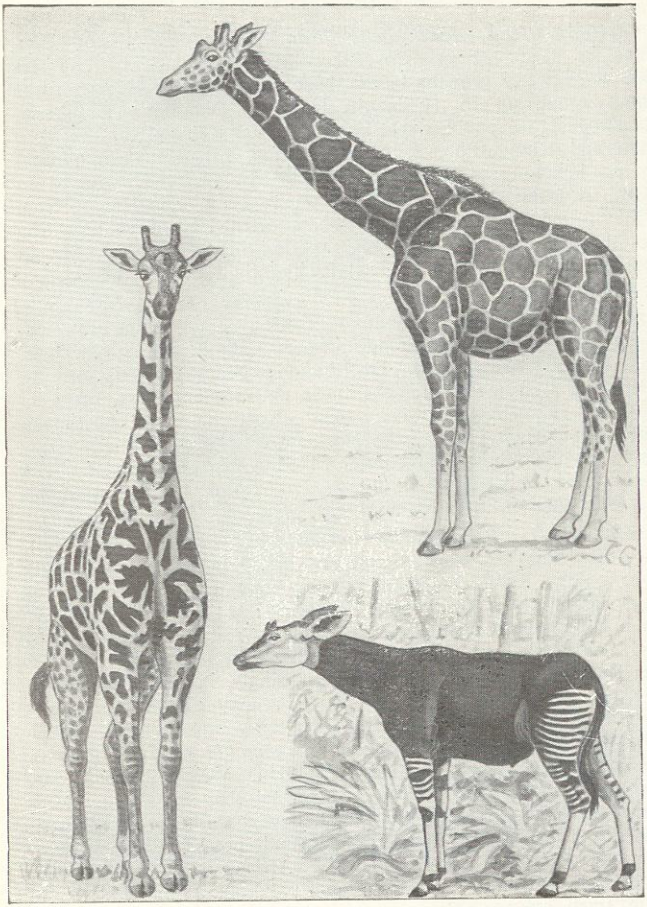
KUDU, Strepsiceros strepsiceros Pall. (bottom). Shoulder height 4 ft. 10 in. to nearly 5 ft. The Kudu can be considered as the most magnificent of all antelopes. Greyish-brown with four to ten vertical white stripes on each side of the body. Coat short and smooth. The mane on the neck is continued along the back as a white crest. There is a thick fringe of white hair on the throat. The bulls carry very handsome horns, which are wound in a cork-screw spiral. The record head, obtained in Transvaal, has a length of 71½ in. along the outside curve and of 51¾ in. in a straight line. The best East African (Tanganyika) head has a length of 63½ in. along the outside curve. Females hornless. Distribution: The Kudu can still be found in many parts of South Africa and is fairly plentiful in South West Africa. Widely distributed through Southern Angola, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Has a patchy distribution through Tanganyika and Kenya, inhabiting the Rift Valley and the coast desert drainage, but as a whole confined to isolated and widely separated localities. In Somaliland it is found in the Golis Range and on the Wagar Mountain. Fairly widely distributed through Abyssinia and Eritrea, as far north as the Karora District of the Red Sea Hills. Westwards it ranges through the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and French Equatorial Africa to Lake Chad. Found in scrub-covered country, in the belts of dense bush lining the water courses and on rocky hills covered with forests and thorn-thickets. Kudus are retiring in their habits. Met with singly, in twos or threes, or in parties of six or eight, sometimes collecting in herds which number 20 to 30 head.

LESSER KUDU, Strepsiceros imberbis Blyth (top). Shoulder height 41 in. Yellowish-grey to tawny; 13 to 14 white stripes, two white marks on the throat, which is lacking the fringe found on the breast of the larger species. Horns less divergent, forming a closer spiral, up to 33¼ in. in length. Females hornless. Distribution: From Somaliland and Southern Abyssinia southwards through Kenya east of Mount Kenya to the Kilimanjaro area and the Rift Valley of Northern Tanganyika. Frequents thick bush, where it may be met with singly, in pairs or in small parties.

GIRAFFE, Giraffa camelopardalis L. (bottom left). The biggest bull giraffe measured in the Rowland Ward Studios had a shoulder height of 10 ft. 2 in. a total height to the tip of the horns of 18 ft. 4in. The two biggest bulls *F.C. Selous* measured in South Africa were 17 ft. and 16 ft. 6in. high. There are two Kenya records of 19ft. giraffes. The height of a cow giraffe seldom exceeds 16 ft. Giraffe have a pair of skin-covered horns, rising from the head between the ears, and a more or less developed third horn or boss on the forehead between the eyes. In addition, there may be a rudimentary pair of horns at the back of the head. There is considerable variation as to colour and markings, and many different races have been named. In the Kilimanjaro Giraffe, figured on the plate, the spots are irregular, often star-shaped or maple leaf-shaped. In some races there is an approach to the network pattern of the Reticulated Giraffe, though the light markings are fawn, not white, and the dark areas dark fawn to chestnut, not deep liver red. Distribution: From South West Africa, Northern Bechuanaland and N.E. Transvaal to Abyssinia and the Sudan, westwards to Northern Nigeria and Senegambia. Absent from Mozambique and Nyasaland, and rare in Northern Rhodesia. Found in acacia country, mopane forest, sometimes in fairly thick bush. Usually in herds of from about 15 to 30 or more.

RETICULATED GIRAFFE Giraffa reticulata de Winton (top right). Deep liver red, with a coarse network of narrow white lines. Distribution: From the headwaters of the Webi Shebeli westwards to Lake Rudolf and Trans-Nzoia southwards to the Tana River. The habits of this very handsome giraffe are identical with those of the common species.

OKAPI, Okapia johnstoni Sclater (bottom right). Shoulder height 5 ft. 4 in. Reddish-brown, haunches, thighs and upper part of forelegs striped black and white. The males, which are smaller than the females, carry a pair of short, skin-covered frontal horns, capped with bare bone. Ears very big. Distribution: Ituri and Semliki Forests of the Belgian Congo. The Okapi, which was made known to science in 1900, belongs to the giraffe family. Lives in the densest parts of the big equatorial forests. Shy and nocturnal in its habit. Scent and hearing very acute.



FOREST HOG. Hylochoerus meinertzhageni Thos. (top left). Shoulder height 32 in. Covered with coarse black hair. Boars with large warty growths below the eyes Upper and lower tusks about equal, up to 12 in. in length. Distribution: Liberia, Cameroon, Ituri and Semliki Forests, Eastern Uganda, Mt. Elgon, Mau and Kikuyu-Forests, Aberdare Mts., Mt. Kenya, mountain forests in Northern Tanganyika and Abyssinia. Discovered in 1904. A forest dweller, living in couples or in sounders of from eight to ten individuals. Old boars often lead a solitary life. Forest hogs are as a rule very retiring in their habits, but in some localities they can be seen feeding right out in the open.

BUSH-PIG, Potamochoerus choeropotamus Desmoul. (right centre). Shoulder height about 31 in. Many races, some brownish-black and white, others reddish-brown without white markings. Ears tufted. Tusks small. Distribution: From Cape Colony to Kenya, in well-wooded regions, near native plantations, often in herds of from 10 to 20 individuals. Nocturnal. The Abyssinian Bush pig, *P.ch. hassama,* from Northern Kenya, Abyssinia and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, is considered as a separate species. The White-faced Bush-pig, *P.ch. intermedius,* from Uganda, resembles the West African Red River Hog.

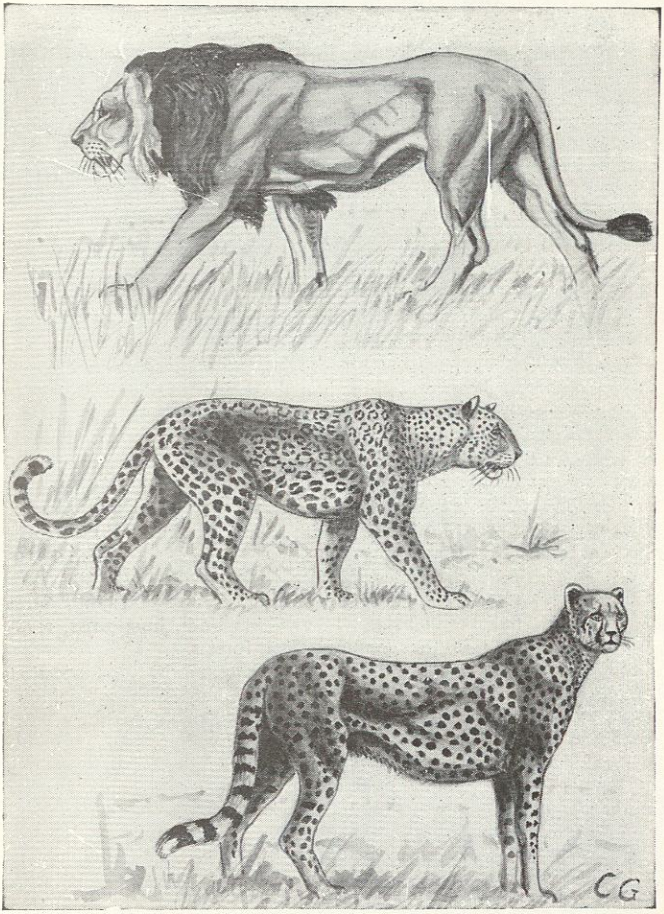
WARTHOG, Phacochoerus aethiopicus Pall. (left centre). Shoulder height 30 in. Skin almost naked, except for a bristly mane on the back. Wart-like protuberances on the face. Upper tusks longer than lower ones. Record: 24 in. Distribution: From Zululand, Bechuanaland and South West Africa to Somaliland, Abyssinia, the Sudan, Northern Nigeria and Senegambia. Met with in thin forest and thornbush, singly, in family parties or in small sounders. Diurnal. Likes to occupy old antbear holes which it enters backwards. Carries tail erect when on the run.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, Hippopotamus amphibius L. (bottom). Shoulder height of a bull about 4 ft. 10 in. Weight 2½ to 3 tons. Record length of a curved tusk of normal shape is 48 in. Malformed tusks up to 64½ in. in length have been recorded. Distribution: From Zululand and Ngamiland north to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, French Equatorial Africa, Northern Nigeria, Senegal. Found in all suitable swamps, lakes and rivers, even in quite small streams. Hippo spend the day in the water or on mud-banks, come out at night to feed on the river-side vegetation.

LION, Panthera leo L. (top). Shoulder height 3 ft. 4 in. to 3ft. 9 in. Length 9 ft. to 10 ft. 11 in. Weight 400 to 500 lbs. Light buff to yellowish-red and dusky yellow. Young lions are spotted and in East Africa the spots may be retained on flanks, belly and legs throughout life. Mane of male more or less thick, yellow to black. Distribution: Originally from the Cape to Algeria, though always absent from the dense forests of the Congo Basin and West Africa, and from absolutely waterless desert tracks. Exterminated in Cape Colony, Orange Free State, Natal, and most parts of Transvaal, as well as in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. Widely distributed and numerous in many parts of Central and Eastern Africa and in the Sudan. Outside Africa found in Kurdistan, south of Shiras (Persia), and in Kathiawar (India). Lions frequent thick bush, reed beds, acacia country, open grassland, semi-desert regions. Met with singly, in pairs, or in parties numbering up to 30.

LEOPARD, Panthera pardus L. (centre) Shoulder height about 28 in. Length 8 ft. to 8 ft. 11 in. Weight 110 to 140 lbs. Light greyish to deep ochre yellow with black spots which are arranged in small rings. Black leopards have been recorded from Abyssinia, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, Belg. Congo. Distribution: The whole of Africa, and may be found everywhere except in waterless deserts. Outside Africa it occurs in great parts of Asia, from the Caucasus to Japan. Met with singly or in couples. More nocturnal and of more retiring habits than the lion, it is seen much more rarely. Climbs trees with ease and often hides its kill high up among the branches.

CHEETAH, HUNTING LEOPARD, Acinonyx jubatus Erxl. (bottom). Shoulder height 30 to 36 in. Length about 7 ft. Light yellowish-grey to isabelline with round black spots. Legs long. Claws retractile, but not hidden by lobes of skin. Distribution: From Zululand, Northern Transvaal and Bechuanaland northwards to Abyssinia, westwards through the Sudan to Lake Chad and Northern Nigeria. Also from Arabia to India. Frequents fairly open country. Hunts as much by day as by night, running down and strangling its prey. Over a short distance perhaps the fastest animal on Earth. Met with singly, in couples or small family parties. The striped King Cheetah, *Acinonyx rex,* from Southern Rhodesia is probably a mutation of the common species.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SERVAL, Leptailurus serval Schreber (top left). Shoulder height 18 to 20 in. Length 50 to 56 in. Long-legged, very lightly built. Pale yellowish-buff to rusty orange with fairly big black spots, which on the neck and back tend to unite into longitudinal stripes. Black Servals are quite often recorded. Distribution: From the Cape to Northern Somaliland, Abyssinia, the Sudan and Senegal. Found in bush and light forest, singly or in pairs. Climbs well. Kills small antelopes, hares, cane-rats, birds, etc.

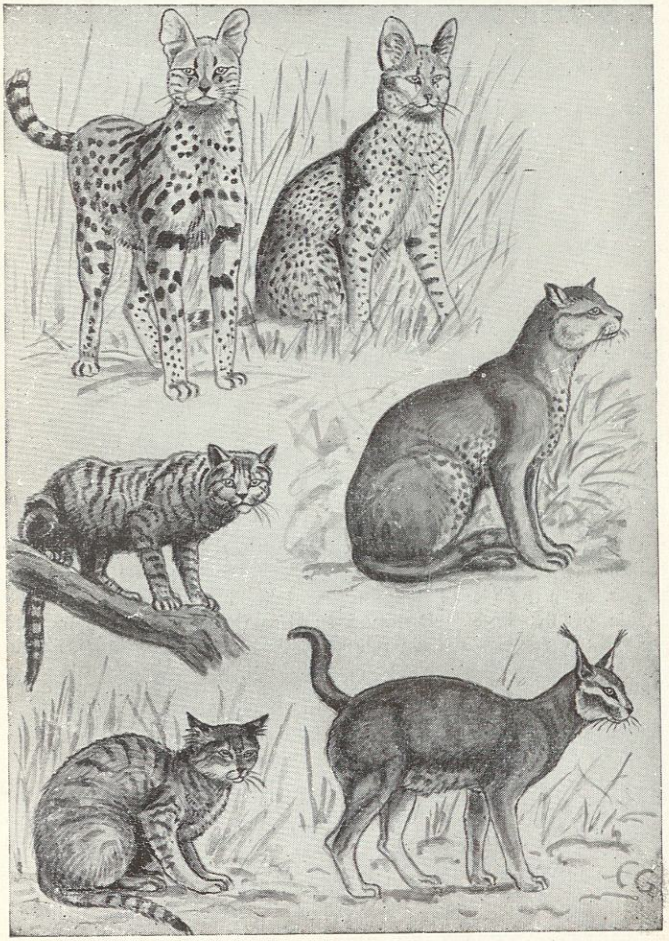
SMALL-SPOTTED SERVAL, SERVALINE, Leptailurus ogilbyi Schinz (*top right*). Identical with Serval in size and build. Olive-grey to olive-yellow with small black spots. Distribution: The tropical forests of West and Central Africa from Senegal to Uganda, Angola and Northern Rhodesia.

GOLDEN CAT, AFRICAN TIGER CAT, Profelis aurata Temminck (right centre). More than twice the size of a Domestic Cat. Golden brown to gray, with or without spots on the underside. One individual may pass through several colour phases. Distribution: A forest-dweller, ranging from Sierra Leon to Uganda. Has recently been recorded from the Mau Forest in Kenya.

CAFFER CAT, AFRICAN WILD CAT, Felis ocreata Gmelin (left centre). Somewhat larger than a Domestic Cat. Pale fulvous, grey or pale yellowish, with more or less indistinct dark stripes on neck and back. Legs cross-striped, tail ringed. Distribution: From the Cape to Egypt and Algeria; ranges eastwards into Syria and Arabia. Solitary in habit. Likes dense bush, long grass, reed-beds. Not found in the dense tropical forests.

JUNGLE CAT, Felis chaus Güld. (bottom left). Somewhat larger than a Domestic Cat. Tawny, sometimes with some indistinct vertical stripes on neck and sides. Tail fairly short, less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total length. Distribution: Abyssinia, Nubia, Egypt, a great part of Asia, from the Caucasus to Indo-China.

CARACAL, AFRICAN LYNX, Caracal caracal Schreber (bottom right). Shoulder height 16 to 18 in. Length of body 26 to 30 in.; of tail 9 to 10 in. Rufous, underparts light red to whitish. Ears with tufts of black hair. Black caracals occur in Karamoja (E. Uganda). Distribution: From the Cape to the Mediterranean litoral. S.W. Asia, India.Found in all kinds of country, except dense tropical forests and waterless deserts. Hunts by day. Climbs tress.



SPOTTED HYAENA, Crocuta crocuta Erxl. (top). Shoulder height of male about 31 in. Length 5 ft. 6 in. Ochrey yellow with brown spots. Ears rounded, no mane, tail fairly short. Distribution: From Zululand, Northern and Eastern Transvaal Bechuanaland and South West Africa northwards to Somaliland, Abyssinia and the Sudan, westwards along the southern border of the Sahara to Senegambia. Does not occur in the forests of West Africa and the Congo Basin. Gregarious. Mainly nocturnal, but quite often seen in daytime. Feeds on carrion, but attacks game and domestic animals as well. Very noisy at night, howling, screeching, gurgling and sometimes laughing.

STRIPED HYAENA, Hyaena hyaena L. (left centre). Shoulder height about 30 in. Length 54 in. Dirty grey with black transverse stripes. A mane on the nape of the neck and along the back. Distribution: Northern and Eastern Africa, southwards to the Kilimanjaro area; South West Asia and India. Lives singly or in pairs, is a much less noisy animal than the Spotted Hayaena and much more exclusively nocturnal. Rarely seen. Feeds on offal and carrion. Less bold than Spotted Hyaena, though old individuals may take to killing sheep and goats.

BROWN HYAENA, STRANDWOLF, Hyaena brunnea Thunb. (right centre). Shoulder height 28 in. Dark brown, the mane forming a mantle of long, coarse hair, hanging down on each side of the body. Distribution: From the Cape Province to Southern Angola and Southern Rhodesia; occurs sporadically in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mozambique; recorded from Tanganyika and Kenya. Nocturnal, timid and retiring. Almost exclusively a scavenger, the Brown Hyaena can nevertheless become destructive to small stock when driven by hunger.

AARDWOLF, Proteles cristatus Sparrm. (bottom). Shoulder height 18 to 20 in. Length 34 in. Looks like a Striped Hyaena the size of a Jackal. Hair soft and fine. Buff, with well marked dark vertical stripes. A crest of long, erectile hairs along the back. Jaws weak, teeth small. Distribution: From the Cape Province northwards to Somaliland, Abyssinia and Nubia. Solitary, nocturnal. Passes day in a burrow. Food: Insects, chiefly termites and locusts.

HUNTING DOG, Lycaon pictus Temminck (top right). Shoulder height 23 to 24 in. Length 4 to 5 ft. Black, yellowish and white, the colour patches arranged irregularly and never alike in two specimens. In certain regions one or two colours may predominate. Distribution: From South West Africa, Bechuanaland and Zululand to Somaliland, Abyssinia and the Sudan, westwards to Lake Chad. In bush, light forest, more rarely on open plains. Diurnal, runs in packs of up to a dozen or more. Very destructive to game.

BAT-EARED FOX, DELANDE'S FOX, Otocyon megalotis Desm. (top left). Shoulder height 14 in., length 40 in. Dark grey, ears very large. Snout pointed. Tail very bushy. Teeth weak Distribution: From the Cape Province north to Somaliland, Abyssinia, Southern Sudan. In open country, often in small packs. Frequently seen during the day. Food: Mainly insects.

BLACK-BACKED JACKAL, Canis mesomelas Schreber (left centre). Shoulder height 19 in. Fox-like, with bushy tail. Back black with spangles of grey hair; sides rufous. Distribution: From Cape Colony to Somaliland, Abyssinia and Middle Nubia. Open country and light forests. Mainly nocturnal, but often seen wandering about in daytime.

ORIENTAL JACKAL, Canis aureus L. (right centre). Shoulder height 17¾ to 19¾ in. Brownish-grey or yellowish-grey, blackish on the back and on the sides. Ears short. Snout less pointed than that of Black-backed Jackal. Legs long. Distribution: Somaliland, Abyssinia, Eastern Sudan (*C.a. variegatus*), Kenya (*C.a. bea*); South Eastern Europe, Southern Asia. Hunts in packs. Very noisy. The Side Striped Jackal, *Canis adustus,* ranging from Kenya and Southern Uganda south to Zululand, resembles the Oriental Jackal in colour, but has a more pointed snout.

EGYPTIAN JACKAL, Canis lupaster Ehrbg. (bottom right) Shoulder height 18 in. Dark buffy brown. Ears long, pointed. Looks like a small wolf. Distribution: Northern and North-Eastern Africa. It must be mentioned that the systematic position of the various species and races of African jackals is still very much a matter of dispute.

CUBEROW, ABYSSINIAN WOLF, Canis simensis Rüpp. (bottom left). Shoulder height 22 in. Length 50 in. Yellowish red speckled with black. More fox-like than wolf-like. Distribution: The mountains of Simien, Abyssinia.

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Roan Antelope; Afr. Bastergemsbok 40
Sable Antelope; Afr. Swartwitpens 40
Sassaby; Afr. Basterhartbees 18
Serval; Afr. Tierboskat 56
Serval, Small-spotted, Servaline; Afr. Kleingevlekde Bostierkat 56
Situtunga; Afr. Waterkoedoe 44
Steinbok; Afr. Steenbok 22
Steinbok, Sharpe's; Afr. Transvaal Grysbok 22
Suni 24
Tiang 18
Topi 18
Tree-Hyrax; Afr. Boomdassie 6
Warthog; Afr. Vlakvark 52
Waterbuck, Common; Afr. Kringgat Waterbok 26
Waterbuck, Defassa or Sing-Sing; Afr. Waterbok .. 26
Wildebeest, Blue; Afr. Blouwildebees 14
Wildebeest, Whitebearded 14
Zebra, Burchell's; Afr. Bontkwagga 10
Zebra, Grévy's 10